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Agenda items 41, 42, 54, 97 and 98

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press communiqué adopted during the eighty-third session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 8 June 2002, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 41, 42, 54, 97 and 98, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fuad Mubarak **Al-Hinai**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-44853 (E) 030702 030702

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighty-third session, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 8 June 2002

The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its eighty-third session in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef bin Alawi bin Abdullah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Oman and the Chairman-in-Office of the Ministerial Council. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Jasim bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar; and

His Excellency Sheikh Muhammad Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

Abdulrahman bin Hamad al-Atiyyah, GCC Secretary-General, also participated in the meeting.

The Council conveyed its sincere congratulations and good wishes to His Royal Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa, King of Bahrain, and to his loyal people, on the successful outcome of the parliamentary elections in the Kingdom.

The Council welcomed the agreement that had been reached between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on diplomatic and consular cooperation between the two fraternal countries and affirmed that this auspicious step would strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and cooperation and would give an impetus to joint activities among the GCC States.

The Council went on to review recent developments in cooperation among the GCC States and developments in regional, inter-Arab and international political events.

I. Cooperation

In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Council at its fourth consultative meeting, the Ministerial Council studied practical ways and means of giving effect to the valuable ideas put forward at that meeting by His Royal Highness, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Deputy Custodian of the Two Holy

Mosques, designed to expedite economic integration among the GCC States and to give effect to the decisions taken by the Gulf Cooperation Council to establish the common market in the Gulf and to promote cooperation among the GCC States in the political, economic, social and military spheres.

The Council considered the outcome of the meetings of the ministerial committees concerned with economic affairs and reviewed the outcome of the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh meetings of the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation concerning the implementation of the customs union of the GCC States early in 2003 and the follow up of the implementation of the time schedule of the currency union in preparation for the issuance of the unified currency of the GCC States by 2010. It also considered a report on new developments in economic relations between the GCC States and economic groupings, and on the conclusions of the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation at its most recent meeting concerning the promotion of economic relations between the GCC States and China. The Council approved the proposals of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation concerning support for private sector scientific research centres for the utilization and introduction of modern technology.

The Council was also informed of the outcome of a number of meetings related to man and the environment, chief among them being curriculum development issues, cooperation with the Red Crescent Societies in the GCC States and the results of the follow up of the question of establishing reception facilities for ballast water and garbage from ships and the accession of the GCC States to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The Ministerial Council adopted appropriate decisions on those matters.

The Council considered a report on the progress of military cooperation, expressed its satisfaction and what had been achieved, looking forward to other achievements in that area, and was informed of the steps taken to implement the decision of the Supreme Council at its twenty-second session concerning media activity in the GCC States.

II. Political issues

The Ministerial Council studied the situation between Kuwait and Iraq in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Supreme Council at its previous sessions and the positive outcome of the Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002 which had contributed to the strengthening of regional security and cooperation.

The Council expressed its hope that what had been agreed on at the Conference would lead to concrete and practical steps conducive to the implementation of the relevant international resolutions, particularly with regard to Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees and the nationals of other States, the restitution of Kuwaiti property and the prevention of any repetition of the events of 1990.

The Ministerial Council recalled the resolutions of the Supreme Council concerning the three islands, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Moussa, which belonged to the United Arab Emirates and reaffirmed its adherence to the consistent stand taken by the GCC States in support of the right of the United Arab Emirates to sovereignty over its three islands.

The Ministerial Council took note of the contacts that had taken place recently between the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in particular the important visit to Iran by His Royal Highness Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed al-Nahyan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and hoped that that visit, and the expected visit to the United Arab Emirates by His Excellency President Mohammad Khatami, would lead to positive steps conducive to strengthening the relations between the two neighbouring countries, and would strengthen the ties of friendship, deepen the existing cooperation between the GCC States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and place security and stability in the region on a sound footing.

The Ministerial Council reviewed the deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the ongoing brutal campaign by the Israeli forces which had entered a number of Palestinian towns and were continuing to kill civilians and to destroy houses. It condemned those acts of barbarism and emphasized that the continuation of violence was a disservice to the efforts to establish peace and prevented the Palestinian National Authority from carrying out its functions for the maintenance of security and stability.

The Ministerial Council also reviewed the inter-Arab and international efforts to end the violence in the Palestinian territories and bring about the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the resumption of negotiations, and affirmed that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region was a strategic option and that the initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Deputy Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, which had been adopted by the Arab Summit Conference in Beirut in March 2002, formed a comprehensive basis for a peaceful settlement in the framework of international law and should be the basis of any future negotiations and of any serious initiative designed to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the region.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the increasing tension between Pakistan and India and the dangerous deterioration in the situation and, in view of the desire of the GCC States for the establishment of security and stability in both countries and in the region, called on the parties to exercise restraint, to halt the military escalation in order to safeguard the interests of the two neighbouring countries, to display wisdom and to resolve the differences between them through negotiations and by peaceful means on the basis of the principle of good-neighbourliness and common interest.

The Ministerial Council expressed its condolences to the people and Government of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic and extended its sympathy to the families of those who had lost their lives as a result of the collapse of the Zayzoun Dam.

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 June 2002 addressed to you by Aytuğ Plümer, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-44782 (E) 010702

Annex to the letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

25 June 2002

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 28 May 2002 (A/56/966-S/2002/587) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative to the United Nations, raising questions in relation to the recent visit of the Turkish oceanographic research vessel *Piri Reis* to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, I would like to bring to your kind attention the following.

At the outset, I wish to underline that the protestation by the Greek Cypriot representative is totally unwarranted and misleading, as it emanates from the Greek Cypriot's side's unfounded claim to be the sole sovereign authority over the whole island. The reality is that the Greek Cypriot Administration has no jurisdiction, control or authority whatsoever over the national territory, airspace or territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Therefore, the so-called declaration by the Greek Cypriot side on the closure of certain ports that are under the control of the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The navigation of ships in the territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the use of port facilities take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State. In this context, the visit of the above-mentioned vessel to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is a matter that concerns the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Turkey as two sovereign independent States that recognize each other.

I would also like to point out that the geological and geophysical research activities by said vessel have been conducted within the limits of the continental shelf and the territorial waters of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. These activities are under the jurisdiction of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and are conducted within their own territorial waters in accordance with international law. All activities in this field have been carried out with due regard to international regulations and in a manner in which the interests of third parties are duly protected. Every necessary measure has been taken to ensure that international navigation in the region is not affected in any way.

It should be recalled in this connection that since the beginning of 2001, a considerable number of seismic research activities have been conducted in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in the open seas to the east, south and south-west of the island. A number of these research activities have been carried out by ships flying the Greek Cypriot flag. During this period, the Greek Cypriot Administration has also been engaged in the unilateral exploration of ocean-bed resources. These activities will, needless to say, have negative repercussions on the search for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus and also on the stability of the eastern Mediterranean region.

The Greek Cypriot policy of tension and the accompanying barrage of unfounded allegations demonstrate that the Greek Cypriot side is far from coming to terms with the reality in Cyprus, i.e., the existence of two separate sovereign States representing the two peoples. At a time when the two sides are engaged in direct talks on the basis of the agreement reached between President Denktaş and

Mr. Clerides on 4 December 2001 (S/2002/1162, annex), the persistent claim of the Greek Cypriot Administration to be the sole sovereign authority over the whole island is the real provocation and an impediment to a negotiated settlement. Furthermore, the threat posed to the prevailing peace and stability on the island by the excessive build-up of arms and armed forces by the Greek Cypriot side is self-evident. The likely repercussions of the rearmament campaign of the Greek Cypriot side and the ongoing implementation of the "joint military doctrine" with Greece on the ongoing direct talks between the two parties in Cyprus should be kept in mind.

I trust that all parties who wish to contribute to the efforts for the finding of a solution to the Cyprus issue will see to it that the Greek Cypriot side abandons its policy of tension and unilateral actions, which threaten peace and stability in our region.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2002/708

Security Council

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27 June 2002

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Letter dated 27 June 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Ghana submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-45484 (E) 170702

Annex

Note verbale dated 18 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and has the honour to forward herewith an interim report on measures so far undertaken by the Government of Ghana in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), regarding international terrorism:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, has set up a National Commission for Combating Terrorism. In addition, the Ministry has prepared a memorandum to the Cabinet on the Ratification of International Instruments Against Terrorism. This covers the following outstanding Conventions and Protocol:

(a) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999;

(b) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings;

(c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;

(d) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

(e) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

The Conventions and Protocol were reported to have been laid before Parliament for ratification last month after the Cabinet had considered and approved the memorandum.

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia

I. Introduction

1. In its presidential statement of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30), the Security Council requested me to submit reports, at least every four months, on the situation in Somalia and on efforts to promote the peace process, including updates on the scope of and contingency planning for launching a peace-building mission for Somalia. In its presidential statement of 28 March 2002 (S/PRST/2002/8), the Council asked me to report by 30 June 2002 on the implementation of its requests contained in the statement, particularly regarding the coherent and incremental coordination and expansion of United Nations peace-building activities in Somalia, subject to the security conditions prevailing in the country.

2. The present report covers the period since my last report, of 21 February 2002 (S/2002/189), and highlights the regional peace effort spearheaded by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in support of national reconciliation in Somalia, including steps taken to convene a national reconciliation conference for Somalia at Nairobi. In addition to an account of significant political and security developments, it provides an update on the humanitarian situation and developmental activities undertaken by United Nations programmes and agencies as well as measures taken by them in response to the above-mentioned presidential statement. The report also includes information on the steps taken by the Secretariat to establish a Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia and the Somalia Contact Group.

II. Political developments

A. Internal political situation

3. The Transitional National Assembly approved Prime Minister Hassan Abshir Farah's new cabinet on 9 March and the Transitional National Government continued to reiterate its dedication to pursuing peace and reconciliation in Somalia. On 13 March, the President, Abdikassim Salad Hassan, visited the Galgadud and Hiiraan regions, but the tour was cut short on 17 March as a result of tension in Beledweyne and the President returned to Mogadishu.

4. The Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council issued a press statement on 1 March, after three days of consultations at Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, stating that it would participate in the IGAD national reconciliation conference for Somalia to be held at Nairobi and that it encouraged all other parties to participate. The Prime Minister reiterated the readiness of the Transitional Government to attend the conference and welcomed the Council's decision. He expressed concern, however, that the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council and Ethiopia expected the conference to start from scratch, rather than building on the achievements of the Arta peace process.

5. On 1 April, the Chairman of the Rahanwein Resistance Army, Hassan Mohamed Nur "Shatigudud" (one of the leaders of the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council), was nominated President of a new regional administration, "The South-Western Regional State of Somalia". The new regional state was said to comprise six regions: Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba. Some

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leaders of the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council, such as General Abdullahi Aden Nur, were reported to have opposed the formation of the new regional administration.

6. The "President of Somaliland", Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, died on 3 May, in South Africa, and was buried at Berbera on 6 May. The "Somaliland" Parliament immediately nominated Mr. Egal's "Vice-President", Dahir Riyale Kahin, as the new "President", pursuant to the provisions of the "Somaliland" Constitution, and later approved "President" Kahin's nomination of Ahmed Yusuf Yassin for the post of "Vice-President".

7. On 22 May, Mr. Kahin informed my Representative that he would continue the policies of his predecessor and would not participate in the IGAD conference, even as an observer. Mr. Kahin also said that he hoped to hold multi-party elections next year and would be willing to open a dialogue with "the south" when the latter had resolved its problems.

8. In "Puntland", Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf left Garoowe with a large militia on 6 May and entered Boosaaso two days later, meeting almost no resistance from the militia of Jama Ali Jama, his adversary who had earlier claimed to be the legitimate "President" of "Puntland". Mr. Jama fled to Las Anod stating that he had done so to prevent the loss of civilian lives, but that he was still the "President". He subsequently went to Djibouti en route to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Colonel Yusuf's military action followed failed local peace efforts and a diplomatic initiative by Ethiopia to mediate between the two adversaries.

B. Security

9. Continuing insecurity in Mogadishu and in the southern part of the country resulted in civilian casualties, including humanitarian aid workers. On 22 February, a Swiss aid worker, Verena Karrer, was murdered by gunmen in Merka. Ms. Karrer had been running her own non-governmental organization, New Way, in the town since 1993. The Transitional National Government arrested some suspects.

10. Incidents of kidnappings have risen sharply in Mogadishu. The head of the office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Mogadishu, Ahmed Mohamed Moalin, was kidnapped and held hostage from 28 February to 4 March. On 28 April, a national officer of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mohamed Ali Aborkor, was kidnapped, as a result of which the United Nations suspended all activities in urban Mogadishu on 7 May. Mr. Aborkor was held in captivity under harsh conditions and finally released on 25 May. National staff employed by United Nations agencies have since resumed limited activities in restricted areas of Mogadishu.

11. On 25 and 26 February, fighting erupted in the Medina district of Mogadishu between the militias of Omar Mohamed Mohamud "Finnish" and Musse Sudi "Yallahow", in which some 30 people were killed and 50 others wounded. Hassan Sheikh Ali, who had worked as a UNICEF consultant, was killed in crossfire on 26 February. Tension between the two faction leaders, both of the Abgal sub-clan, began in December 2001 when Mr. Mohamud signed an agreement with the Transitional National Government in Nairobi, as a member of the United Somali Congress/Somali Salvation Alliance group (see S/2002/189, para. 6).

12. The house of the Interior Minister of the Transitional National Government, Dahir Sheik Mohammed "Dahyah", was attacked by unknown persons in Mogadishu on 10 March. The Minister was not at his residence at the time but two civilians were killed. On 24 May, a second attack on the same residence was led by Mohamed Omar Habeeb "Mohamed Deere", reportedly in reaction to the alleged terrorizing of people in the Middle Shabelle Region, which Mr. Dahir controlled. As others see it, this was the beginning of a wider war aimed at eliminating the Transitional National Government. Thirteen people were reported killed and many more were wounded. Fighting erupted in north Mogadishu on 28 May between the forces of the Transitional National Government and those allied to Musse Sudi "Yallahow" and "Mohamed Deere", each side accusing the other of starting the hostilities.

13. In mid-February, fighting broke out at Bardere, Gedo Region, between the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council and the Juba Valley Alliance militias. General Mohamed Said Hersi "Morgan" of the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council was reported to have attacked the town but was repulsed. United Nations agencies temporarily evacuated Baidoa on 19 February as a precautionary measure but returned on 27 February. In mid-May, fighting broke out between Marehan sub-clans in Gedo and continued in

Bulo Hawa, resulting in the death of several civilians and causing a large number of refugees to flee into Kenya. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Transitional National Government accused Ethiopia of supporting one of the Marehan sub-clans and of actively participating in the fighting (see S/2002/550; see also S/2002/570). Ethiopia denied any involvement and, in turn, accused the Transitional National Government of using Ethiopia as a scapegoat (see S/2002/562).

C. The humanitarian situation

14. The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains dire. Access to vulnerable groups reached a low point during the reporting period following a series of security incidents involving United Nations staff and renewed fighting in several parts of the country. Owing to persistent insecurity in Gedo, United Nations agencies have been prevented since early April from delivering food and other necessities to an estimated 200,000 vulnerable people in northern parts of the region. Furthermore, recent fighting near Bulo Hawa resulted in the displacement of thousands of Somalis to the Kenyan town of Mandera, where assistance was made available by United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Government of Kenya. Preparations have been made to address needs within Gedo, resulting from prolonged drought and fighting, as soon as conditions permit.

15. The abduction of a UNDP staff member in Mogadishu, followed by the resumption of hostilities between supporters of the Transitional National Government and the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council, resulted in the suspension of United Nations operations in the city and its environs. An estimated 1 million inhabitants of the city were thus denied access to critical assistance, particularly in the health, water and sanitation sectors. Limited United Nations operations in Mogadishu have now resumed. In "Puntland", international staff of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations were evacuated in mid-April because of fighting between rival factions.

16. With regard to food security, above-average cereal production during the *deyr* short rains (October-November 2001) alleviated the immediate need of poor households in Bay, Bakool and Hiiraan regions. However, the very poor *gu* long rains (March-April 2002) in Bay and Bakool regions, as well as in southern Gedo, raised concern that food shortages will be acute later this year in most of south-western Somalia. In the northern parts of the country, particularly in the Bari and Awdal regions, the failure of seasonal rains has resulted in a dramatic increase in the price of water and a degradation of grazing lands, seriously affecting pastoral livelihoods and prompting population movements. Interventions aimed at rehabilitating and maintaining water sources are urgently needed in those areas.

17. A total of 2,487 cholera cases, including 158 deaths, were reported from March to May 2002. Outbreaks reported in Boosaaso and Galkayo and in villages in the Bari Region were successfully contained through collaboration between United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. Further progress in the health sector includes a marked decline in the number of meningitis cases during the reporting period due, in part, to a meningitis vaccination campaign that reached 190,000 persons in the Hargeisa area during the month of May. With the exception of parts of Mogadishu, agencies were able to carry out National Immunization Days in designated areas on schedule during the reporting period.

18. As at 6 June 2002, $23.7 million had been received against the 2002 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia. This constitutes only 28.2 per cent of the $83.9 million requested.

III. Peace initiative of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and regional developments

19. The IGAD Technical Committee on Somalia, comprising the frontline States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya) and the IGAD secretariat, met in Nairobi from 3 to 5 April to discuss the terms of reference for the conference. The Committee subsequently decided that a subcommittee of the Technical Committee would travel to Somalia to gather the views of Somalis before the Technical Committee could finalize its preparatory work.

20. From 17 to 20 April, Ethiopian, Kenyan and IGAD secretariat representatives on the subcommittee travelled to Somalia. Djibouti declined to join,

claiming inadequate planning and that it had not been sufficiently consulted on the visit. Furthermore, it asserted that some Somali leaders, such as Jama Ali Jama, were not in the country to meet with the subcommittee. Nevertheless, the subcommittee visited Boosaaso, Hargeisa, Galkayo, Mogadishu and Baidoa. Some key figures, however, including Mohamed Ibrahim Egal in "Somaliland" and the President of the Transitional National Government, Abdikassim Salad Hassan, in Mogadishu, were unavailable to meet them.

21. In a briefing to the diplomatic community in Nairobi on 15 May, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Marsden Madoka, reported on his efforts to bring Djibouti back into the subcommittee. He said that he had travelled to Djibouti and obtained the agreement of the President, Ismail Omar Guelleh, for Djibouti's return to the subcommittee. The President had explained that Djibouti had stayed out of it because of Ethiopia's military presence in Somalia. The Kenyan Foreign Minister then travelled to Ethiopia and raised the complaints of Djibouti and the Transitional National Government with the Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, who reiterated Ethiopia's concerns regarding national security.

22. Subsequently, the subcommittee met on 20 and 21 May in Nairobi to prepare for a second visit to Somalia. On 22 May, the subcommittee announced that it would defer its visit until the IGAD heads of State had had the opportunity to confer later in May during the summit of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) at Addis Ababa. The Government of Djibouti was meanwhile quoted in the media as saying that the subcommittee could not make further progress because Ethiopia wanted the conference to begin from scratch, whereas Djibouti insisted on building on the outcome of the Arta process. A meeting of the IGAD heads of State on the margins of the COMESA summit was convened but was not held. The Presidents of Ethiopia, Kenya and the Sudan and the IGAD secretariat did however discuss Somalia. Although the IGAD Foreign Ministers had agreed, at their meeting in Nairobi on 14 February to follow up on the IGAD Summit, that the conference would include the Transitional National Government and all other Somali parties without any conditionalities, two opposing views have emerged over participation in the conference. While the Transitional National Government and Djibouti insist that the outcome of the Arta Conference be built upon, that the Transitional National Government be accepted as the government and that the other Somali parties participate in the conference as the opposition, the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council and Ethiopia are of the view that all the Somali parties should participate on the basis of equality.

23. My Special Adviser, Mohamed Sahnoun, and my Representative for Somalia, Winston Tubman, participated in the IGAD Partner Forum meeting held in Rome on 11 April. The Forum issued a statement in support of the IGAD effort in the preparation of the conference. They noted with satisfaction the efforts by the IGAD frontline States in that regard and urged all Somali parties to participate in the conference constructively and without preconditions. The Forum also commended the statement of the President of the Security Council of 28 March 2002, in particular its reaffirmation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia.

24. During the period under review, the Transitional National Government expressed concern over Ethiopia's alleged intervention in Somalia on several occasions. Officials claimed that Ethiopia was disregarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia by supplying arms and ammunition to Somali groups opposing the Transitional National Government. They stated that they would not participate in the conference unless Ethiopia changed its policy. The Transitional National Government also issued a statement calling for Ethiopia's exclusion from the IGAD Technical Committee charged with the preparation of the conference.

25. The Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, has strongly rejected the accusations against his country. Ethiopia claims that the Transitional National Government has ties with Al-Itihaad and provides a sanctuary for terrorists, a claim that the Transitional National Government denies. Prime Minister Zenawi has also denied any ill feeling of his Government towards Somalia.

IV. United Nations activities

A. United Nations Political Office for Somalia

26. Since his assumption of office in Nairobi early in April, my Representative and head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia has held a wide range of consultations with Somali parties and representatives, the United Nations Country Team for Somalia and the international community in Nairobi. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia has also been supporting the IGAD Technical Committee's efforts to prepare for the conference. My Representative's consultations have included preparations for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia and the Contact Group that will meet in Nairobi.

27. My Representative made his first visit to Somalia on 22 May. He met the new "President of Somaliland" in Hargeisa and then travelled to Baidoa, where he met the "President" of the newly formed "South-Western Regional State of Somalia" and other leaders of the Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council. He was not able to include Mogadishu in the visit owing to the suspension of United Nations activities following the abduction of the UNDP staff member. He plans to travel to Mogadishu as soon as security conditions permit and to meet officials in "Puntland" after they lift the restriction on United Nations activities.

28. My Representative also held consultations in the region from 3 to 14 June with President Ismail Omar Guelleh in Djibouti, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in Addis Ababa and President Daniel arap Moi in Kenya, and with senior Government officials in Egypt and Saudi Arabia and members of the resident diplomatic community in those countries. He met the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Amara Essy, in Addis Ababa and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Amr Mussa, in Cairo.

29. All the leaders expressed serious concern about the current state of the IGAD peace process. President Guelleh felt it was urgent to end the stalemate and suggested that the IGAD preparatory process for the conference be widened to include other regional countries. He also deemed important the participation of donor countries, so as to assure support and assistance for the outcome of the conference. He expressed his willingness to cooperate with the IGAD initiative to complete the Arta process. Senior officials of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the League of Arab States expressed similar views and stressed that the concerns of their Governments regarding national reconciliation in Somalia should be given due consideration in any peace efforts undertaken by the international community.

30. Prime Minister Zenawi informed my Representative that he expected the national reconciliation conference to be held on the basis of the decision taken at the IGAD Summit held at Khartoum in January, and assured him that all efforts would be made to ensure that it was as inclusive as possible. He said that Ethiopia had supported the Arta process and even the formation of the Transitional National Government, but had withdrawn its support because of the Transitional National Government's persistent links with Al-Itihaad. He informed my Representative that Ethiopia was, in an open manner, involved diplomatically and politically in Somalia and would continue to be involved, not least to protect its national security interests.

31. The Secretary-General of OAU pledged closer monitoring of and assistance for the peace process in Somalia and underlined the importance of maintaining the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

32. As coordinator of the IGAD initiative for the convening of the national reconciliation conference for Somalia, President Moi expressed concern at the stalemate in the IGAD peace process and stressed that the differences between IGAD countries had to be resolved before progress could be made on the convening of the conference in Nairobi. He attached importance to all the Somali parties participating in the conference without conditionalities.

B. Establishment of the Somalia Contact Group

33. In accordance with the presidential statement of 28 March 2002, which endorsed the establishment of a Somalia Contact Group in Nairobi and in New York, the Secretariat has undertaken the necessary consultations. I have concluded that the Contact Group should be established along the lines of the ambassadorial meeting of external actors on Somalia that used to be convened for the exchange of information and coordination of peacemaking efforts

on Somalia among external actors. I have asked the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to convene the first meeting of the Contact Group in the coming weeks. The composition of the corresponding Contact Group in Nairobi, chaired by my Representative for Somalia, will mirror that of New York to the extent possible.

C. Trust fund for peace-building in Somalia

34. The terms of reference for a United Nations Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia, which would support the preparatory activities on the ground for a comprehensive peace-building mission and supplement the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, have been jointly reviewed by the Department of Political Affairs, UNDP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Trust Fund will be opened for contributions in the coming weeks.

D. Team of experts on the arms embargo on Somalia

35. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1407 (2002), I appointed a team of two experts for a period of 30 days (see S/2002/575), to provide the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) with an action plan detailing the resources and expertise that a future panel of experts would need to generate independent information on violations and to improve the enforcement of the weapon and military equipment embargo on Somalia established by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992).

36. The team left for the region on 11 June 2002 and is expected to visit Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. For security reasons, it is not expected that it will be able to visit Somalia as planned. The team will submit its report to the Committee shortly, for submission to the Council early in July.

37. On 28 May 2002, the Committee expressed deep concern about the lack of receipt of information concerning alleged violations of the arms embargo and underlining the importance of the expeditious implementation of resolution 1407 (2002). The Committee has sent letters to all Member States reminding them of their obligation to comply scrupulously with the arms embargo established by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and to report all available information on violations or suspected violations of the arms embargo. Individual letters were also sent to the States neighbouring Somalia and other countries in the region that might have the ability to monitor air, land and sea traffic in the area, as well as to the Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of IGAD, requesting cooperation with their organizations.

E. Operational activities in support of peace

38. The ongoing operational efforts of United Nations agencies and programmes are based on the premise that much useful work can and is being done to promote and build peace in a situation of localized conflict and uncertainty, with a particular focus on regions of relative calm which have functioning regional and local authorities. Areas of ongoing activity include those outlined in the statement of the Security Council President of 28 March 2002 as well as social and economic revitalization, review and training for judicial systems, promotion of human rights norms and institutions, and capacity-building of governance and administration. Particular attention is given to vulnerable groups of returning refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities. In addition to these ongoing projects, United Nations agencies and their development partners continue to identify cross-cutting issues and strategic entry points to promote peace-building.

39. The return of refugees and internally displaced persons is a major challenge to Somali communities. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has made substantial progress towards creating conducive conditions for returnees, by means of information campaigns, dialogue between countries of asylum and local authorities and organized confidence-building visits of refugee representatives to areas of return. UNDP and UNHCR are completing the second phase of their joint Reintegration of Returnees and Displaced Persons Programme in north-western Somalia. This pilot programme aims to develop a multi-agency model for broad-based community reintegration throughout Somalia.

40. The World Food Programme (WFP), in its Food for Work Programme, supports income-generating

activities for minority groups, including internally displaced persons, marginalized clans and vulnerable groups throughout the country. These projects also help to rehabilitate community assets such as roads, markets, schools, wells, water catchments and irrigation canals.

41. UNDP, in consultation with local authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organization partners, is continuing the implementation of the Somali Civil Protection Programme. Progress has been made in the reconstruction of police and judicial infrastructure and in the training and development of law enforcement and judicial services. Work on the Police Training School at Mandera in the north-west was completed, including a separate dormitory for female recruits, the first group of 30 women starting in June 2002. Mainstreaming of human rights has also been introduced into the curriculum for this intake, following a "training of trainers" course initiated by UNDP.

42. The Demobilization Task Force of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body, under the Somali Civil Protection Programme, continues to review, plan and coordinate international support for demobilization and reintegration work in Somalia, with regular coordination meetings both in Nairobi and in Somalia. The programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Mogadishu helped to demobilize 450 militia (between the ages of 15 and 35) by providing training for both literate and illiterate demobilized youth in 11 different trades. The International Labour Organization (ILO) rehabilitation pilot project and the Sport for Peace Project (UNESCO) address economic recovery and social reintegration within the framework of a consolidated common approach for the demobilization and reintegration of militia. UNICEF is commencing an expanded child protection programme for Somalia, in close cooperation with UNDP and other United Nations and international agencies, addressing formal and non-formal juvenile justice and law enforcement mechanisms, capacity-building of police officers in relation to child protection, prevention of juvenile delinquency and training of young people, and small arms reduction and demobilization in relation to child soldiers.

43. UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services continue to build on the foundations of the Somali Mine Action Centre in Hargeisa, through which technical support is provided to local authorities for a mine action strategy, including a mine action information system and the drafting of mine action policies and work plans in accordance with the terms and aims of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. The mine action programme is ready to expand and engage in the south and the north-east as soon as security conditions permit. A preparatory assistance phase for a UNDP small arms control project under the Somali Civil Protection Programme has been completed.

44. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) continues to promote gender mainstreaming in United Nations agency programmes and to ensure the strengthened participation of women in all United Nations efforts to implement a development strategy for peace-building in Somalia. UNIFEM seconded a gender and demobilization expert to the German Agency for Technical Assistance programme in north-western Somalia, which has developed a database on former militia and their dependents based on gender. At a grass-roots level in the Lower Shabelle and North-west regions, UNIFEM continues to support inter-clan dialogue among women to promote reconciliation and peace. UNIFEM also supported the participation of women in a policy seminar on mainstreaming gender in IGAD peace-building and humanitarian policies. In "Puntland" UNHCR is supporting the Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development, to enhance the role of women in peace-building and to raise awareness of and respect for women's rights and gender equality.

45. The UNESCO Civic Education and Peace Education Project conducted radio and pre-production workshops with the participation of various partners. This resulted in the dispatching of different radio programmes, which were aired by all partner radio stations in Somalia and the region, including Radio SONECA at The Hague and the BBC.

46. The World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and UNHCR have taken initiatives on HIV/AIDS education and prevention, including training by WHO on syndrome management and HIV/AIDS clinical management for health professionals in Hargeisa, Baidoa, Garoowe and Mogadishu. UNFPA worked with health officials in Hargeisa on prevention strategies.

UNHCR has also conducted information campaigns for returnees on this issue.

47. Both emigrant remittances and livestock exports have traditionally been major earners of income in Somalia. Both have been seriously eroded recently, posing a threat to economic and social security. Following the closure of Al-Barakaat, a leading money transfer company, after the tragedy of 11 September, and the growing difficulties faced by other companies in their international money transfer operations, UNDP has encouraged discussions among administrative authorities, Somali companies and international banking institutions to foster an enabling environment for those companies to comply with international financial rules and regulations and follow transparent systems and procedures.

48. UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have been collaborating since 2001 to introduce livestock and meat production standards, as well as quality control and certification mechanisms, aimed at reopening the livestock and meat trade to the Gulf countries. This initiative still requires concerted attention because the largest market, Saudi Arabia, remains closed by the ban imposed in September 2000. The United Arab Emirates and Oman have reopened their markets to both meat and livestock from Somalia, but those two markets account for only 3 per cent of total exports.

49. In north-western Somalia, UNDP is supporting a land survey (cadastral) project that seeks to meet the need for land and collateral, and employs a process that is conflict resolving in character. The process is transparent and participatory and based on the resolution of existing and potential claim disputes. It uses traditional, local-level, consensus-building and mediation techniques to ensure a fair process of land tenure and titling involving demarcation, on maps and on the ground, of the boundaries of private farms. Also in the north-west, Habitat is supporting several municipalities in water management and municipal planning. In collaboration with partners, FAO will continue efforts to assist Somali authorities develop a countrywide water and land information management system.

50. UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development have supported the northern ports of Berbera and Boosaaso in developing and strengthening facilities and local management capacities. Somali authorities are now managing both ports and UNDP continues to support two vocational training centres, responding to private sector opportunities for employment.

51. Since 1996, the International Civil Aviation Organization, with the support of UNDP, has been working to maintain proper air traffic control of the Somali skies as a caretaker authority. Funds for this initiative are normally advanced by UNDP and reimbursed from the over-flight charges paid by the airlines. Owing to the recent international security situation, the number of flights over Somalia has been drastically reduced. Consequently, the resources available to support this important service are insufficient. It is important to establish a financial mechanism to maintain a steady flow of resources to maintain this service, which is essential to Somalia and to the international community.

52. The Somalia Watching Brief Programme implemented by UNDP and supported under the Post-Conflict Fund of the World Bank collaborates with the Transitional National Government, regional administrations and other development partners to review and prioritize data needs and to collect and compile socio-economic data for informed decision-making, planning and monitoring. In addition, UNDP reached an understanding with other partners for the preparation of a preliminary version of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper with the participation of Somali administrations and under their leadership to the extent possible. Both initiatives are very important in monitoring the millennium development goals.

53. The United Nations Country Team for Somalia has initiated a process of internal consultations on three further initiatives which would be national in scope, multi-agency in planning and execution, encompass both humanitarian and developmental elements of a peace-building strategy, and build, where possible, on what is already being done. The initiatives are:

(a) A Skills for Somalis programme, which would coordinate and build upon current efforts to provide technical and vocational training skills to Somali youth in close consultation with local authorities, civil society and the private sector. A number of "centres of excellence" would be established throughout the country, each centre focused on a small number of skills, with trainees selected countrywide.

The programme would address a range of pressing needs, including technical education, demobilization, return and reintegration and a growing decentralized market economy;

(b) A Provision of Basic Services project within the existing Reintegration of Returnees and Displaced Persons Programme, which would try to ensure that the four basic services of water, sanitation, health and education are available to vulnerable communities of returnees, internally displaced persons, host populations and disadvantaged minority groups. The project will be planned in close consultation with prospective beneficiaries, local authorities, civil society, and United Nations and other agencies. Its implementation methodology would encourage employment opportunities, community management and the empowerment of women;

(c) A programme for the exchange of technical expertise for Somali professionals from a range of technical and administrative disciplines which would give an opportunity to exchange experience and knowledge and develop uniform standards of operation. Priority areas could include telecommunications and transport (air, sea and road), social services such as education and health and the management of public utilities. Beneficiaries would include both the public and private sectors, as well as civil society.

54. These collective efforts of United Nations agencies to develop and implement projects and programmes which can operationalize a development strategy for peace-building represent a commitment to strengthening coordination and preparing a United Nations Country Team strategy to support overall United Nations peace-building efforts and strengthen Somali participation in them.

V. Observations

55. Despite the efforts of the Government of Kenya in coordinating the IGAD initiative to convene the national reconciliation conference for Somalia, the conference was not held in April as anticipated. As I noted earlier, the IGAD peace process is at an impasse because of differences on how to proceed on national reconciliation.

56. The environment of apparent suspicion, both among regional countries and inside Somalia, needs to be defused urgently if a productive conference is to be held. Consensus and coherence among the IGAD frontline States is essential for the IGAD effort in support of national reconciliation in Somalia to succeed. It is also clear that the IGAD frontline States and other neighbouring countries, as well as donors, must use their influence to encourage the Somali parties to take positive and reconciliatory steps towards establishing peace and security in their country.

57. I appeal to the IGAD member States and other countries in the region not to allow differences among themselves to impede the national reconciliation process in Somalia. Such differences will only complicate the already difficult task of peacemaking by encouraging contending Somali groups and leaders to adopt inflexible positions on national reconciliation so as to safeguard their interests and weaken the influence of those Somalis who want an end to violence and the restoration of peace in the country.

58. It is my hope that the Somalia Contact Group will prove to be a useful forum for the exchange of information and coordination of peacemaking efforts among external actors. In my view, the efforts of Member States in the months ahead should be focused on helping the IGAD member States to reach an understanding on a common approach to national reconciliation in Somalia. I stand ready to help those efforts through my Representative for Somalia as well as my Adviser, who could focus on strengthening collaboration among the IGAD frontline States and other neighbouring countries. I also appeal to all countries to support this important regional peace effort.

59. Somalia has witnessed an escalation of violence in recent months, particularly in Mogadishu and Gedo, which has cost many civilian lives and resulted in a worsening of the humanitarian crisis. I urge Somali leaders to refrain from military action and violence and make every effort to participate constructively in the peace process. Ordinary Somalis have had to wait too long for peace, and have suffered greatly for more than a decade. Somali leaders must grasp the important opportunity presented by the IGAD peace initiative, and participate in good faith in the conference that is intended to bring lasting peace and security to Somalia. It is the duty of leaders to lead, not to pursue narrow partisan advantage.

60. The humanitarian situation remains precarious. Recent fighting and insecurity in Mogadishu and Gedo underline the fragility of the situation and the lack of certainty regarding humanitarian and developmental interventions. Access to the civilian population continues to depend upon the good will and interests of Somali leaders. The best intentions and plans of United Nations agencies and their partners lie hostage to those who hold power in different parts of Somalia. Despite these serious hindrances, United Nations agencies are planning ahead and are putting in place some unique programmes of capacity-building in different parts of the country.

61. I share the view of the Security Council that much more needs to be done in Somalia in the humanitarian and development areas as well as peace-building efforts. The response to the 2002 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Somalia has been disappointing. I urge Member States to contribute to the Appeal to enable effective humanitarian and recovery efforts in Somalia to continue. I also appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia to support preparatory activities for a comprehensive United Nations peace-building mission in the country.

United Nations S/2002/710

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an account of the cases of violations by Iraq of the terms of the ceasefire between our two countries from 2 August 2001 to 8 October 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Hassan **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-45067 (E) 020702

Annex to the letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I) CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS:

1- On 11th August 2001 at 1205 hours, a brown painted Iraqi military ferry carrying 4 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP/TN, 70400- 13700) coordinates of Nahre Alishir map.

2- On 11th August 2001 at 1435 hours, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 4 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 57000- 20000) coordinates of Faw map.

3- On 11th August 2001 at 1725 hours, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 53800- 28000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

4- On 16th July 2001, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 57200- 20000) coordinates of Faw map.

5- On 9th August 2001 at 1140 hours, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 38100- 59200) coordinates of Abadan map.

6- On 9th August 2001 at 1530 hours, a brown painted Iraqi military ferry carrying 4 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 46800- 48000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

7- On 31st July 2001 at 1030 hours, 15 persons from the Iraqi forces set up 10 group and individual tents at (38S, NC/ND, 35000- 97000) coordinates of Khosravi map.

8- On 5th August 2001 at 0945 hours, the Iraqi forces set up an anti aircraft machine gun at (38S, NC, 49000-84000) coordinates of Sizdeh map.

9- On 12th August 2001 at 2335 hours, the Iraqi forces fired 2 mortar shells at the border stripe at (38S, NC, 67000-24000) coordinates of Kani Shaikh map, which hit the territory of the I.R. of Iran.

10- On 22nd August 2001 at 0700 hours, five loaders and eight trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were spotted at the distance of 500 meters right side of Aldourah outpost digging a canal and excavating at (39R, TP, 48000-38000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

11- On 26th August 2001 at 0645 hours, four loaders and eight trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were spotted at the distances of 800 meters right side of Aldourah outpost excavating at (39R, TP, 48000-38000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

12- On 21st August 2001 at 0830 hours, 7 persons from the Iraqi forces set up one group tent and four individual tents at (38S, NC/ND, 36000-03000) coordinates of Khosravi map.

13- On 29th August 2001 at 0720 hours, five loaders and four trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were spotted at the right side of Aldourah outpost digging a canal and excavating at (39R, TP, 48000-38000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

14- On 18th June 2001 at 0120 hours, the Iraqi forces fired three consecutive showers of bullets at (38S, NC, 67000-24000) coordinates of Kani Shaikh map, which hit the territory of the I.R. of Iran.

15- On 2nd September 2001 at 1700 hours, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 41900- 54300) coordinates of Abadan map.

16- On 3rd September 2001 at 1130 hours, an Iraqi white painted patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 33500- 58000) coordinates of Khoramshahr map.

17- On 12th September 2001 at 0630 hours, three loaders and five trucks belonging to the Iraqi forces were spotted around Aldourah outpost digging a canal and excavating at (39R, TP, 48000-34000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

18- On 1st September 2001 at 1200 hours, a brown painted Iraqi military ferry carrying 5 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP/TN, 68500- 14600) coordinates of Nahre Alishir map.

19- On 12th September 2001 at 1440 hours, an Iraqi gray painted patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 33500- 58100) coordinates of Khoramshahr map.

20- On 15th September 2001 at 1300 hours, an Iraqi gray painted patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 30300- 59000) coordinates of Khoramshahr map.

21- On 23rd September 2001 at 0830 hours, the Iraqi forces fired one mortar shell at (38S, QV, 56000-49600) coordinates of West Jafir 2 map.

22- On 21st September 2001 at 1050 hours, a white painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP/TN, 59000- 18200) coordinates of Nahre Alishir map.

23- On 21st September 2001 at 1115 hours, a cream painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 5 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP/TN, 69000- 14400) coordinates of Nahre Alishir map.

24- On 2nd October 2001 at 2300 hours, the Iraqi forces fired several small-calibre bullets at the Iranian forces stationed at (38S, PA/QA, 02000-95000) coordinates of Maimeh River map.

25- On 23rd September 2001 at 1040 hours, a gray painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 41500- 55000) coordinates of Abadan map.

26- On 6th October 2001 at 2145 hours, the Iraqi forces fired ten Kalashnikovs' at the Iranian forces stationed at (38S,NC/ND, 44200-14500) coordinates of Khosravi map.

27- On 30th September 2001 at 1105 hours, an Iraqi patrol boat carrying 3 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP/TN, 68500- 14700) coordinates of Nahre Alishir map.

28- On 7th September 2001 at 0600 hours, an Iraqi civilian along with a person from the Iraqi military forces tried to illegally infiltrate into the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 58000-18700) coordinates of Faw map that were arrested by the Iranian forces.

29- On 30th September 2001 at 1725 hours, a gray painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 48800- 46000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

30- On 30th September 2001 at 1800 hours, a gray painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 47000- 48000) coordinates of Khosro Abad map.

31- On 1st October 2001 at 1100 hours, a gray painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 2 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 33500- 58000) coordinates of Khoramshahr map.

32- On 28th September 2001 at 1700 hours, a gray painted Iraqi patrol boat carrying 3 persons was spotted patrolling in the waters of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 54700- 21300) coordinates of Faw map.

II) Border Events:

1-On 10th August 2001, an Iraqi civilian named Ziea Jaber Mahmood tried to infiltrate into the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (38S, NC, 54000-44000) coordinates of Sumar map. The Iranian forces arrested him. It is to be noted a Berno as well as four cartridges of war bullets was discovered from him. He is from Galamh Neda

village, suburb of Mandali in Iraq. He used to be in military career and now is a runaway.

2- On 12th August 2001 at 1300 hours, the Iranian forces arrested an Iraqi solider named Adnan Odeh Khazir Razi member of Border Guard T2, who had entered the territory of the I. R. of Iran due to fatigue and lack of familiarity with the region at (38R, QV, 56500- 33500) coordinates of West Jafir 2 map.

3- On 22nd August 2001 at 0700 hours, an Iraqi named Hossain Abd Mohsen who had illegally entered the territory of the I.R. of Iran was arrested by the Iranian forces at (38S, QV, 73500- 43600) coordinates of West Jafir 1
Hovaizeh. He is one of the agents of Basre security forces. He had entered the territory of the I.R. of Iran to infiltrate into the Iraqi opposition, collect information on them and attract his brother who has Iranian wife and lives in Quom. He has been cooperating with the Iraqi opposition on 1991. He was identified by the Iraqi intelligence and his cooperation started.

4- On 2nd August 2001, a team of 5 Iraqis along with a local smuggler named Abdulnabi Khalil tried to infiltrate into the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TQ/TP, 17000- 90000) coordinates of Navad map. The Iranian forces laid an ambush for them in which one of them named Ali Reza Esfandiyari, son of Reza was arrested. Born in 1964, he is one of the prominent members of M.K.O. in European countries.

5- On 22nd August 2001 at 0730 hours, an Iraqi named Habib Abdulah Azabi who had illegally entered the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (38R, QV, 75500- 48800) coordinates of West Jafir 1 map was arrested by the Iranian forces at Talaeyeh region. He has an artificial hand.

6- On 30th August 2001 at 0530 hours, a boat tried to enter the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 42000- 54800) coordinates of Abadan map. In the course of the clashes with the Iranian forces, one of the Iraqi mercenaries named Majid Rashidi Gavgani was arrested. Born in 1981, he is from Zanjan and according to his statements his mission was to attract two persons to M.K.O. from Zanjan to injure two members of Revolution Guard Corps and assassinate Khalkhal Friday Prayer Leader and Deputy of Zanjan Basij (mobilization) Bastion.

7- On 4th September 2001 at 1300 hours, a civilian named Seyed Ali Rezai who tried to illegally enter the territory of the I.R. of Iran at

(38S, NC/ND, 43100- 05900) coordinates of Khosravi map was arrested by the Iranian forces.

8- On 25th September 2001 at 1100 hours, an Iraqi civilian named Esrail Khasi Amari who tried to illegally enter the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 34400- 59500) coordinates of Khoramshahr map was arrested by the Iranian forces. He introduced himself as Second Lieutenant Payevar, member of mechanized Division 51 who had fled Iraq 40 days ago because of political activities. On 24th September 2001, he was arrested in Ahvaz and sent back to Iraq by Iranian ground forces.

9- On 6th October 2001 at 0900 hours, one of the Iraqi mercenaries named Mohsen Nejati, 22, son of Ali Asghar from Khoramdareh zanjan who had illegally entered the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 44000- 52000) coordinates of Abadan map was arrested by the Iranian forces.

10- On 8th October 2001 at 2100 hours, one of the Iraqi mercenaries named Behrooz Lotfi, 35, from Fardis, Karaj who had illegally entered the territory of the I.R. of Iran at (39R, TP, 41800- 54800) coordinates of Abadan map was arrested by the Iranian forces.

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Letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by Iran between sometime in February and 15 May 2002, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative

02-45168 (E) 050702 090702

Annex to the letter dated 26 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire resolution and the 1991 Tehran agreement, February-May 2002

1. February 2002

The Iranians seized a boat named *Zaynab* with its master, Husayn Ali Mulla Husayn, on board.

2. 4 March 2002

At 1140 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen hovering at coordinates 7221.

3. 5 March 2002

At 0915 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen hovering in the area opposite coordinates 1015. It continued to hover for 15 minutes and then withdrew to the Iranian rear.

4. 6 March 2002

At 0945 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen flying over the area between coordinates 945 and 1546 opposite our units. It continued its flight for 15 minutes before returning to the Iranian rear.

5. 6 March 2002

At 0910 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen flying along the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab from the Abadan area to Khosroabad. It then headed for the Iranian rear.

6. 6-18 March 2002

The Iranians continued work at the following locations: (a) the new berm at coordinates 565606, with one loader, three bulldozers and six dump trucks taking part; (b) the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 915800, with 15 persons taking part; (c) the border post at coordinates 901021, with 10 workmen taking part; (d) the oil rig at coordinates 9122; (e) the engineering unit at coordinates 574494, with five dump trucks, a passenger vehicle and one loader taking part; (f) the engineering unit at coordinates 563473, with one loader, six dump trucks and two bulldozers taking part.

7. 13 March 2002

At 0900 hours there arrived at the Iranian burial ground at coordinates 1980: two armoured personnel carriers; two vehicles carrying two 106-mm guns, a dual-mounted MT machine-gun, four PKC medium machine-guns and four 82-mm mortars; a bulldozer; a wheeled loader; and a number of persons. At 0800 hours on the next day the Iranians also brought a T-62 tank into the burial ground.

8. 13 March 2002

At 1725 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen hovering in the area opposite Ra's al-Bishah.

9. 13 March 2002

At 1410 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Basitin area. It hovered over the Shayb outpost at coordinates 7221 for one minute at an altitude of 10 metres and then returned to the Iranian rear.

10. 14 March 2002

At 0700 hours an engineering unit consisting of two graders and three dump trucks was seen working on the new Iranian embankment at coordinates 5894 (1:100,000 map of Baydah).

11. 21 March 2002

At 0955 hours an Iranian boat was seen carrying four persons in military attire. It approached the sunken ship near the tubular bridge at coordinates 660147.

12. 22-23 March 2002

At 0900 hours two Iranian fibreglass craft with 200-horsepower Yamaha motors were seen on the eastern side of the Shatt al-Arab, each of them carrying five military personnel. They were escorting a civilian tugboat carrying 150 civilian persons, both men and women, from the trestle bridge to the Ma`amir jetty. At 1530 hours the craft and the tugboats withdrew.

13. 24 March 2002

Three Iranians in civilian clothing fired on Ibrahim Khudayr Rahman Fayyad as he was grazing his sheep in the Kani Sakht area. They shot him with three rounds, took 25 sheep and one donkey from him and headed for the Iranian rear.

14. 24 March 2002

At 1802 hours an Iranian aerial military target was seen to the north-west of Khaffajiyah at an altitude of 706 metres. At 1814 hours the target disappeared from view to the north-west of Ahwaz.

15. 26 March 2002

At 1200 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear towards the memorial that stands opposite Faw city. Over a 10-minute period it manoeuvred close to the monument several times at low altitude and then withdrew to the Iranian rear.

16. 22-27 March 2002

The Iranians continued work at the following locations: (a) the new berm at coordinates 565606, with one loader, two bulldozers and six dump trucks taking part; (b) the engineering unit at coordinates 574494, with one loader, one dump truck and a passenger vehicle taking part; (c) the engineering unit at coordinates 563473, with one loader, two bulldozers and three dump trucks taking part; (d) the oil rig at coordinates 9122.

17. 30 March 2002

At 1400 hours three Iranian soldiers were seen digging a slit trench on the Iranian berm opposite Umm al-Rasas island at coordinates 250715.

18. 31 March 2002

At 0827 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen heading south towards the Shalamjah area. It then turned towards the Iranian rear.

19. 30 March 2002

At 1000 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and heading for the Muhammarah area. It subsequently left for the Iranian rear.

20. 31 March 2002

At 1130 hours the same helicopter was seen coming from Abadan towards Iran's Kasabah area. At 1135 hours it headed for the Iranian rear.

21. 31 March 2002

At 0700 hours an Iranian helicopter flying along the border strip was seen over Shayb at coordinates 7016. Fifteen minutes later it returned to the Iranian rear.

22. 1 April 2002

At 0850 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear towards the Shayb outpost. It hovered over the Iraqi outpost for five minutes and then returned to the Iranian rear.

23. 10 April 2002

At 0830 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen flying opposite the Tall outpost at coordinates 8617.

24. 11 April 2002

At 0940 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen at coordinates 3244 (1:100,000 map of Shaykh Sa`d).

25. 12 April 2002

The Iranians removed the marquee they had erected opposite Faw city near the Iranian memorial.

26. 15 April 2002

At 1100 hours the Iranians were preparing two red-painted metal towers at coordinates 3030663 (1:100,000 map of Shaybah) opposite the Shahiniyah area. They were not actually erected.

27. 25 April 2002

At 0600 hours the Iranians fired a number of light-weapons rounds in an indiscriminate manner in Iran's Kasabah area opposite Faw district. In the incident Ahmad Mansur Husayn, a fisherman who was in the area for the purposes of his work, received one round in the leg.

28. 27 April 2002

Two launches belonging to Talal Mutlak Talla' were heading out to sea on a course for the United Arab Emirates when armed Kuwaiti military craft intercepted them after the pilots had been disembarked. They took them by force of arms to the Kuwaiti shore and from there transferred them to the Iranian side. On [2]9 April 2002 the Iranians confiscated the launches' cargo.

29. 28 April 2002

At 1200 hours the Iranians in the Akdağ area seized a five-ton Ural vehicle, licence number 132121, together with its occupants, warrant officers Mahdi Muhammad Mahmud Hasan and Ali Husayn Ruhaymah Falih. The vehicle and the two persons are now being held in Qasr-i Shirin.

30. 1 May 2002

At 2010 hours the Iranians directed light-weapons fire at Husayn Abd al-Dayim Abd al-Latif while he was fishing in Iraqi territorial waters in the Shatt al-Arab (Mu`amirah area). He was shot below the left shoulder and died instantly.

31. 3 May 2002

At 1100 hours the Iranians installed a 106-mm gun in one of their positions at coordinates 4463 (1:100,000 map of Khanaqin).

32. 5 May 2002

At 1815 hours a helicopter with mottled markings was seen coming from the Iranian rear, passing the Shayb outpost and heading for Fakkah.

33. 6 May 2002

At 0910 hours a helicopter was seen flying along the Iranian shore of the Shatt al-Arab opposite the customs control point. It landed behind the Iranian berm.

34. 6-7 May 2002

The Iranians built a metal tower opposite the Abadan refinery area. It was then fitted with a PKC machine-gun.

35. 8 May 2002

At 0900 hours a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and flying from one military position to another inside Iranian airspace. It then headed towards the Sa`idiyah tower.

36. 8 May 2002

At 1000 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying opposite the Abu al-Khusayb area towards Muhammarah. It then headed towards the Iranian rear.

37. 10 May 2002

At 1700 hours the Iranians fired three mortar rounds opposite the Jallat area on the international boundary.

38. 11 May 2002

At 0500 hours the Iranians fired an illumination flare on the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab near the trestle bridge at coordinates 598178. An Iranian position on the eastern shore also opened fire in an indiscriminate manner.

39. 11 May 2002

At 1000 hours an Iranian position on the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab opposite Faw city opened fire in an indiscriminate manner.

40. 13 May 2002

At 1300 hours a white Iranian helicopter was seen flying opposite the Tall outpost.

41. 15 May 2002

At 1030 hours an Iranian patrol directed light-weapons fire at two Iraqi fishermen, Muhsin Muhammad Hasan and Muhammad Hamad Abd al-Rida, as they were fishing in the Bishah area. They were shot in the feet and were taken to Faw hospital for medical attention.

United Nations S/2002/712

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2002

Original: English

Bulgaria, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997, 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998, 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998, 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998, 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999, 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000, 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001, and 1396 (2002) of 5 March 2002,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Welcoming the arrival in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 27 May 2002 of the new High Representative, looking forward to working closely with him, and emphasizing its full support for the High Representative's continued role,

Underlining its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex), as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC),

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (SFOR), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the Commissioner and personnel of the International Police Task Force (IPTF), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the decision by the Council of Europe inviting Bosnia and Herzegovina to become a member and *expressing* its understanding that Bosnia and Herzegovina will commit itself to make progress towards fully meeting the standards of a modern democracy as a multi-ethnic, multicultural and united society,

Welcoming recent progress in effecting the decision of the Constitutional Court and calling upon all to support swift implementation of constitutional amendments

in both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is critical to the establishment of stable democratic and multi-ethnic political and administrative institutions necessary for the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the positive steps of the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards fulfilling their continuing obligations as signatories of the Peace Agreement, strengthening their bilateral relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina and their increasing cooperation with all relevant international organizations in implementing the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Recalling the declarations of the Ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference,

Noting the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of 13 May 2002 (S/2002/547),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 2002 (S/2002/618) and *welcoming* the UNMIBH Mandate Implementation Plan,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

I

1. *Reaffirms* once again its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex), *calls upon* the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and *expresses* its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under review;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions, which foster the building of a fully functioning self-

sustaining state, able to integrate itself into the European structures and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and *underlines* that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes* its full support for the continued role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and *reaffirms* that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of Annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses* its support for the declarations of the Ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference;

6. *Recognizes* that the parties have authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 10 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 25 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

II

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996), and *welcomes* their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force;

9. *Notes* the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the multinational stabilization force, set out in the declaration of the Ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Conference in Madrid on 16 December 1998 (S/1999/139, annex);

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the Peace Agreement, and *expresses* its intention to review the situation with a view to

extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, *stresses* that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR, and *takes note* that the parties have consented to SFOR's taking such measures;

12. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and *recognizes* the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

13. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above, in accordance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

14. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of SFOR to ensure the effective management of the airports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on SFOR by Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of SFOR and other international personnel;

16. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above;

17. *Recalls* all the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in Appendix B to Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and *reminds* the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals;

* * *

Reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the IPTF was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995),

III

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes the IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 31 December 2002, and *also decides* that, during that period, the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the Conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg, Madrid and Brussels Conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

20. *Welcomes* the decision of the European Union (EU) to send a Police Mission (EUPM) to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1 January 2003 as well as the close coordination between the European Union, UNMIBH and the High Representative to ensure a seamless transition and the invitation of the EU to non-EU member States to participate in the EUPM;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report in six months on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIBH as a whole;

22. *Reiterates* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the IPTF rests on the quality, experience and professional skills of its personnel, and once again *urges* Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

23. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the parties to cooperate fully with, and to instruct their respective responsible officials and authorities to provide their full support to, the IPTF on all relevant matters;

24. *Reiterates* its call upon all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination between the High Representative, SFOR, UNMIBH and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies so as to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and of the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plan, as well as the security of IPTF personnel;

25. *Urges* Member States, in response to demonstrable progress by the parties in restructuring their law enforcement institutions, to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary-funded basis and in coordination with the IPTF, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with Annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2002/713

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2002

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1387 (2002) of 15 January 2002 by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) until 15 July 2002, and covers developments since my report of 2 January 2002 (S/2002/1).

2. UNMOP comprises 27 United Nations military observers (see annex), headed by Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica (Argentina), the Chief Military Observer.

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continued to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It conducted daily patrols throughout its area of responsibility and held periodic meetings with the local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) was maintained through periodic meetings. UNMOP continued to maintain its 24-hour presence at the team site on the Ostra peninsula, at Herceg Novi, at its headquarters at Cavtat and at Gruda (see attached map).

II. Progress towards a negotiated settlement

4. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia continued to address their dispute over Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations in the Interstate Diplomatic Commission, established in December 2001, and its subsidiary bodies. The parties provided several briefings to Colonel Mujica and the United Nations Secretariat on their bilateral contacts. In addition, they reported on their talks in a joint letter, signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries (S/2002/368 of 10 April 2002) and addressed to the President of the Security Council. According to the briefings and the letter, the parties are negotiating in good faith and in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect. They have made progress on the substance and format of their talks and are working actively on a comprehensive cross-border regime, as well as a mutual implementation monitoring mechanism. As is stated in the letter of 10 April, this "would eventually contribute to the successful ending of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka".

02-44944 (E) 010702

III. Situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission

United Nations-controlled zone

5. The situation in the demilitarized and the United Nations-controlled zones remained calm and stable. However, in continuing violation of the agreed security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone, about nine Croatian police officers were usually stationed at two positions and about two Montenegrin Border Police officers were usually stationed at one position inside the zone, the exact numbers of personnel varying from day to day. During the period under review, the Croatian police carried out improvements of their observation positions. The Croatian police also conducted regular foot and vehicle patrols throughout the part of the zone accessible to Croatian police officers. Croatia and Montenegro continued to operate manned checkpoints in the zone for the purpose of implementing the crossing regime, which they initiated at Cape Kobila in January 1999.

6. Over the last months, there was an increased interest on the part of Member States, UNMOP contributing countries, Security Council members and others in visiting the UNMOP area of responsibility. The security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone provides that non-United Nations personnel need the authorization of UNMOP to enter the zone. In an effort to contribute to normalization in its area of responsibility, the Mission has consistently replied positively to requests for such authorization. However, a number of visits to the United Nations-controlled zone, primarily from the Croat side, did not follow the established rules and therefore had to be qualified as violations and were accordingly the subject of protests. A number of overflights by unidentified aircraft destined for Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as an overflight on 8 June by United States military helicopters, similarly constituted violations and protests have been lodged.

7. The Croatian authorities continued to permit civilians, including local and foreign tourists, to enter the zone for fishing, grazing of animals, recreation and the collection of firewood. The Montenegrin authorities also permitted civilians to enter the part of the zone overseen by them, though in substantially fewer numbers than on the Croatian side. The United Nations-controlled zone has also continued to be violated daily by small fishing or pleasure craft, which entered from both the Croatian and Montenegrin sides.

8. Given the large number of persons entering the zone without authorization, UNMOP re-marked suspected minefields as a precaution against accidents.

Demilitarized zone

9. With minor exceptions, both parties respected the demilitarized zone during the reporting period. The United Nations military observers continued to enjoy unrestricted freedom of movement on the Yugoslav side of the zone, but on the Croatian side the authorities maintained their requirement that UNMOP provide advance written notice before undertaking patrols in the northern region.

10. A commercial demining company conducted limited mine clearance in the northern part of the Croatian demilitarized zone.

IV. Financial aspects

11. Although an independent mission, UNMOP draws its administrative and budgetary support from UNMIBH. The budget for UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which is currently before the General Assembly, amounts to $78.5 million gross.

12. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOP beyond 15 July 2002, as recommended in paragraph 13 below, the costs of maintaining the Mission would be met from within the budget of UNMIBH. Requirements for ongoing support to the Mission will be constantly reviewed in the context of the future liquidation of UNMIBH, which is scheduled to commence on 1 January 2003.

V. Observations

13. I am encouraged by the progress made by the parties towards resolving their dispute over Prevlaka through meetings of the Interstate Diplomatic Commission and its subordinate bodies. The growing convergence of their positions is clearly shown in their letter of 10 April to the President of the Security Council. I hope that the good progress achieved so far will continue and that the parties will be able to agree in the foreseeable future on a transitional border-crossing regime, which would allow UNMOP to withdraw. Meanwhile, in order to maintain conditions propitious to a successful conclusion of these efforts, I recommend that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further three months, without change to the current concept of operations, until 15 October 2002. Should the parties reach an agreement before this time, I will revert to the Council without delay.

14. In the United Nations-controlled zone, a substantial number of violations of the security regime had to be recorded. None of them gave rise to security concerns. However, they show a disregard for the agreed security regime and undermine respect for mutual security agreements. The violations result largely from a failure to enact appropriate control measures at the boundaries of the zone. All concerned should take steps to ensure that the security regime is respected fully. The manned checkpoints at Cape Kobila should be relocated to the boundaries of the zone or their operation legitimized by agreement between the parties.

15. In conclusion, I should like to commend the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of UNMOP for their continuing efforts to maintain peace and security in their area of responsibility.

Annex

Contributions to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka as at 1 July 2002

Country	*Military observers*
Argentina	2[a]
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	2
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Ghana	1
Indonesia	2
Ireland	2
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Russian Federation	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	2
Total	**27**

[a] Including the Chief Military Observer.

Map 4137 Rev. 5 United Nations
January 2002

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2002/714

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 25 June 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the Memorandum of Understanding for the cessation of hostilities and the resolution of the outstanding military issues under the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), which was signed on 4 April 2002 by the Angolan Armed Forces and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). My Adviser for Special Assignments on Africa, Under-Secretary-General Ibrahim A. Gambari, briefed the Security Council on this subject on 23 April 2002.

As you are aware, the Memorandum of Understanding provides, among other things, for the quartering, demobilization and reintegration of UNITA soldiers. It is envisaged that the United Nations would participate as an observer in the implementing bodies set up by the Memorandum, namely the Joint Military Commission and the technical groups.

In a letter addressed to me, dated 15 April 2002, the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, requested the United Nations to provide assistance in the organization and management of the quartering areas and in the reintegration of UNITA soldiers.

To prepare appropriate recommendations to the Council on the tasks of the United Nations in support of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding, I asked Mr. Gambari to lead an integrated assessment team to Angola. The team will submit its findings to me shortly. Those findings will form the basis of my recommendations to the Security Council with regard to the tasks and mandate of the United Nations presence in Angola, which I intend to present before the expiry of the current mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola on 15 July 2002.

In the meantime, and in view of the considerable progress already made in the quartering process, I am seeking the urgent approval of the Security Council for the deployment of up to 10 military liaison officers to Angola to support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding. For the time being, these officers would be stationed in Luanda, pending the establishment of the necessary logistical and other conditions for movement outside the capital. This deployment would be without prejudice to the mandate that the Council may decide upon, following the submission of my report.

02-45055 (E) 010702

To expedite the proposed deployment, I have already approached several Member States and requested them, on a contingency basis, to make available qualified military personnel who could travel on short notice upon the Council's approval. It is foreseen that the military observers will be required for an initial period of three months.

There is now a real opportunity to establish the peace and stability to which the people of Angola have aspired for so long. It is therefore important that the United Nations provide support and assistance to this process and the above request is made in that spirit.

I should be grateful if you would bring this request to the attention of the Security Council with a view to an early decision.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

United Nations S/2002/715

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 28 June 2002 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 June 2002 (S/2002/714) concerning Angola has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with your proposal to deploy up to 10 military liaison officers to Angola to support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding for the cessation of hostilities and the resolution of the outstanding military issues under the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex). They also look forward to receiving the report of the integrated assessment team dispatched to Angola and your recommendations to the Council with regard to the tasks and mandate of the United Nations presence in Angola.

(*Signed*) Mikhail **Wehbe**
President of the Security Council

02-45061 (E) 010702

United Nations S/2002/716

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2002
English
Original: English and French

France, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its resolutions 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001 and 1418 (2002) of 21 June 2002,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of its resolution 1357 (2001) shall continue in force until 3 July 2002;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

02-45037 (E) 300602

United Nations A/ES-10/183–S/2002/717

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 July 2002

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 28 June 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to commit human rights violations, war crimes and State terrorism against the Palestinian people. The bloody military campaign being carried out by the Israeli occupying forces throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000 is now entering its twenty-second month.

As of this time, the Israeli occupying forces have invaded and reoccupied seven of the major Palestinian cities. The cities of Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nablus, Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Jenin and Al-Khalil, as well as adjacent villages and refugee camps, remain under strict Israeli military siege. In addition, the occupying forces, using all means of heavy weaponry, have continued killing Palestinians, including children, committing extrajudiciary executions, destroying homes and properties, raiding and searching homes, abducting and detaining Palestinians and obstructing the access of medical personnel.

In Ramallah, the Israeli military siege of the headquarters of President Yasser Arafat continues, with the safety and well-being of President Arafat, as well as other persons inside the headquarters, in constant danger. The situation in Al-Khalil, which has been declared by the occupying forces to be a closed military zone, also continues to be particularly grave. Since Tuesday, 25 June, the Israeli occupying forces have besieged the Palestinian Authority's security headquarters in the city. That building is being destroyed as the occupying forces continue to attack it with helicopter gunship missiles, tank shells, machine-gun fire and bulldozers, and the lives of those who potentially remain inside are being seriously endangered.

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are being confined to their homes as they are being subjected to 24-hour curfews imposed by the occupying forces. The socio-economic despair of the Palestinian people is deepening and the humanitarian crisis is becoming more grave with each passing day. The curfews have prevented Palestinians from having access to work, trade, education and proper medical care

02-45125 (E) 010702

and have precluded any semblance of normalcy in all aspects of daily life. Further, access to food and other basic necessities, which continue to be in severe shortage, has also been seriously obstructed by the occupying forces. In cases where the curfews have been lifted after several days, they are usually lifted for only about two hours and Palestinians must spend most of that brief time trying to cross, typically on foot, one of the many Israeli checkpoints and blockades erected throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Moreover, they, Palestinian men, women and children, are frequently subjected to humiliation and harassment, including physical, by the occupying forces at these numerous checkpoints and blockades.

As the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate with the ongoing assaults by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority, it is incumbent upon the international community, in the interest of international peace and security, to take action. Indeed, while the attention of the international community appears to be diverted, the Palestinian people continue to suffer under the brute force of constant Israeli military assaults, and the humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory continues to worsen.

In follow-up to my previous 128 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 24 June 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58;

A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/356; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES/10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536; A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555; A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610; A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617; A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641; A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650; A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654; A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686; A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697 and A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699), it is my deep regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 12 more Palestinians have been killed by Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,656. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 June 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Monday, 24 June 2002 through Thursday, 27 June 2002)

Monday, 24 June 2002

1. Yasser Mohamed Omar
2. Yasser Rizq
3. Bassam Rizq
4. Yussef Rizq
5. Midhat Al-Abed Al-Wahab Al-Jurani (17 years old)
6. Amir Mohamed Qoufeh

Tuesday, 25 June 2002

1. Ashraf Ibrahim Zeeb
2. Mohamed Mijahed Attalah Al-Awawdeh
3. Khaled Yussef Al-Jameezy
4. Mohamed Nafez Abu Murseh (19 years old)

Wednesday, 26 June 2002

1. Zaki Mahmoud Mohamed Ayash (19 years old)

Thursday, 27 June 2002

1. Bassam Ghassan Ragheb Al-Sa'adi (7 years old)

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[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,656.

United Nations S/2002/718

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council the most recent developments that have taken place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On Saturday, 29 June 2002, the day before the festivities marking the 42nd anniversary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's independence and accession to national sovereignty, Rwanda and the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD-Goma) militarily invested the town of Pweto, two days after a joint mission of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the Joint Military Commission of the Agreement on a ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had gone there.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo calls on the Security Council to express condemnation of the seizure of Pweto by the Rwandan and RCD-Goma forces, in that it constitutes a new violation of the ceasefire, of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and more particularly resolution 1399 (2002) of 19 March 2002, and of the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment, which defined the town of Pweto as one of the new defensive positions assigned to the FAC (Forces armées congolaises) and allies.

In addition, the seizure of Pweto also constitutes a failure to respect the decisions of the Political Committee of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement; the Committee, whose membership includes both Rwanda and RCD-Goma, had already called, at its meeting of 22 March 2002, for withdrawal and the demilitarization of the town of Pweto.

In other words, all the signatories of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, including Rwanda and RCD-Goma, agree in recognizing that Pweto is to be demilitarized and that it is a declared position of the Government. Consequently, my Government shares the view of the United Nations, which considers that it should send police forces and a civil administration there in conformity with the Kampala Disengagement Plan and emphasizes the need for the parties concerned to transfer Pweto forthwith to the central administration.

My Government notes that the seizure of Pweto by Rwanda and RCD-Goma corresponds to a planned scheme aimed at putting all the peace processes in the

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region in check and perpetuating the state of constant conflict in order to satisfy base mercantile interests.

The recent incendiary statements made to the press by Rwandan government authorities bear witness to the execution of this scheme.

For example, the President of Rwanda recently stated that he was going to crush the "revolt" of the Banyamulenge in the Kivu high plateaux, which let it be noted are in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Thus Rwanda is creating a war within the war for which it is responsible and openly proclaiming itself the main obstacle to peace in this region.

Moreover, an adviser close to the Rwandan President, by the name of Mazimhaka, has had the audacity to state in public that any movement of government troops in the part of the national territory already reunified thanks to the Sun City agreement would be regarded as an act of war.

Lastly, what is one to make of the Rwandan Government's relentless opposition to the establishment in Kinshasa of an office of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, when the tribunal was established precisely to try persons presumed responsible for acts of genocide or other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwandan territory, and Rwandan citizens presumed responsible for such acts or violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994. In other words, everything suggests that Rwanda is opposed to the Arusha Tribunal prosecuting persons sought by that country, some of whom have had a price put on their head by a third nation.

Unless the Security Council takes against Rwanda and RCD-Goma all the measures that could be imposed on them in conformity with the responsibilities and obligations placed on it under the Charter of the United Nations, there will be an increase in the number of statements of this kind and of such acts as the harassment to which MONUC personnel have been subjected or, worse, the extra-judicial executions of RCD-Goma troops in Kalemie or the brutal, planned and blind repression at Kisangani on 14 May 2002.

With regard to this latter point, in respect of which the role of Rwanda and RCD-Goma no longer appears to be in any doubt whatsoever, my Government expects the Security Council to discuss the next report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights seriously, determine the responsibilities and take appropriate measures.

The killings at Kisangani and the seizure of the town of Pweto are the most recent actions in a series of manoeuvres by Rwanda and RCD-Goma aimed at halting the entire peace process initiated by the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. They are manifestly aimed not only at the resumption of hostilities in order to perpetuate the occupation, but above all, they constitute a clumsy attempt on their part to conceal the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of its national sovereignty, as well as the other illicit trafficking of all kinds in which they are engaging and which supplies their war effort at lesser expense.

My Government considers that the Security Council should put an end to the actions of Rwanda and RCD-Goma in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government therefore calls on the Security Council to:

1. Strongly condemn the seizure of the town of Pweto;

2. Demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Rwandan and RCD-Goma troops from the town of Pweto which Rwanda and RCD-Goma are occupying in violation of the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment;

3. Demand that Rwanda and RCD-Goma discharge in all respects their obligations to cooperate with MONUC and to ensure the protection of all members of its personnel;

4. Demand that Rwanda and RCD-Goma demilitarize the town of Kisangani and its environs without delay in conformity with resolution 1304 (2000);

5. Consider transforming the mandate of MONUC into an intervention force, given the seriousness and extent of the disaster the Congolese people is unjustly enduring because of the armed aggression and also in order to provide a sense of security for all along the common frontier and compel the aggressors, by all mechanisms provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, to withdraw from Congolese territory.

My Government invites the Council to take action on this letter, and requests you to have it distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/719

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 27 June 2002 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

You will recall that at the request of the Regional Initiative and the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process, Mr. Nelson Mandela, my Special Representative for the Great Lakes region, Mr. Berhanu Dinka, was appointed Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC) in November 2000. Following the establishment of the Transitional Government in Burundi last November and the repatriation of the IMC to the country in March of this year, it has been my intention to reassign Mr. Dinka from his responsibilities as my Special Representative for the Great Lakes region and to ask him to devote full time to Burundi.

Accordingly, I have decided to appoint Mr. Dinka as my Special Representative for Burundi. He will take up his new responsibilities in Burundi on 1 July 2002 and, in that capacity, head the restructured and strengthened United Nations political presence in the country and continue to serve as Chairman of IMC and its Executive Committee.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

I will be writing to you separately about the proposed succession to Mr. Dinka as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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United Nations S/2002/720

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 2 July 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 June 2002 (S/2002/719) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Berhanu Dinka as your Special Representative for Burundi effective 1 July 2002 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of your decision and look forward to your proposal for a successor to Mr. Dinka as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
President of the Security Council

02-45508 (E) 020702

United Nations S/2002/721

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 July 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 1 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 July 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning continued aggression by United States and British aircraft against Iraq in the period from 17 May to 16 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have in recent weeks stepped up their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression has targeted many civilian and military installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus penetrated Iraq's airspace and carried out 992 armed sorties in the period from 17 May to 16 June 2002, 834 of them from Kuwait, 154 from Turkey and four from Saudi Arabia, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 20 May 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Muthanna Governorate, wounding a number of citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 23 May 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, killing two citizens and wounding two others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 24 May 2002, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, wounding 16 citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 28 May 2002, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, wounding five citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 May 2002, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 14 June 2002, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one female citizen, damaging oil pipelines and breaking windowpanes in homes.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Since the no-flight zones were first imposed, there have been 211,154 violations by United States and British aircraft, including violations in which military and civilian sites have been bombed and destroyed, and 1,142 people have been killed and more than 1,261 injured.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States continues to proclaim its contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression of two of the permanent members of the Council that endanger regional and international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 17 May-16 June 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 154 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1115 hours on 20 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Rawanduz, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1400 hours on 25 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Zakho and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1200 hours on 27 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Mosul, Baibo, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1200 hours on 28 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Irbil, Aqrah and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1250 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1300 hours on 29 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1510 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1325 hours on 3 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported

by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1105 hours on 10 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1150 hours on 12 June 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Baibo, Amadiyah, Mosul, Rawanduz and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1455 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1320 hours on 12 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1620 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1305 hours on 13 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1605 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1335 hours on 15 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Rawanduz, Mosul and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1630 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1335 hours on 16 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Mosul and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1705 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 892 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 0005 hours on 17 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Artawi and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0130 hours, drove them off.

2. At 2350 hours on 18 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal`at Sukkar, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0125 hours, drove them off.

3. At 2320 hours on 19 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Artawi and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0050 hours, drove them off.

4. At 2320 hours on 20 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Salman, Artawi, Ashbajah and Nukhayb areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Muthanna Governorate, wounding a number of citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0120 hours, drove them off.

5. At 2300 hours on 20 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an

AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0010 hours, drove them off.

6. At 2320 hours on 22 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Busayyah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0125 hours, drove them off.

7. On 23 May 2002, United States and British aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Nasiriyah, Busayyah and Jalibah areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, killing two citizens and wounding two others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

8. At 2300 hours on 24 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Artawi, Nukhayb and Nasiriyah areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, wounding 16 citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0045 hours, drove them off.

9. At 2305 hours on 26 May 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0155 hours, drove them off.

10. At 2320 hours on 27 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They

overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0055 hours, drove them off.

11. At 2330 hours on 28 May 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Nukhayb and Maymunah areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, wounding five citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0125 hours, drove them off.

12. At 0045 hours on 29 May 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Nukhayb and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0215 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0330 hours on 30 May 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 64 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf and Samawah areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0050 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0755 hours on 1 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties, four of them from Saudi territory and 20 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nukhayb, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

15. At 1055 hours on 2 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS

command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Nukhayb and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

16. At 0735 hours on 3 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Nukhayb, Samawah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

17. At 1045 hours on 4 June 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1530 hours, drove them off.

18. At 1100 hours on 5 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Busayyah, Nukhayb, Talhah, Lasaf, Artawi and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

19. At 1025 hours on 6 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nukhayb, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1200 hours, drove them off.

20. At 0740 hours on 7 June 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Nukhayb, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah and

Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

21. At 1255 hours on 9 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Ma`aniyah, Lasaf, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

22. At 1135 hours on 10 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi, Ashbajah, Basrah, Jabayish, Qurnah, Qal`at Salih, Shatrah, Rifa`i and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1515 hours, drove them off.

23. At 1305 hours on 11 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal`at Salih, Amarah, Rifa`i, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1515 hours, drove them off.

24. At 1025 hours on 12 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Artawi, Salman, Busayyah, Qal`at Salih and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1205 hours, drove them off.

25. At 1120 hours on 13 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Artawi, Samawah, Salman and Abyad areas. Our air

defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

26. At 0720 hours on 14 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Shu`aybah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Shatrah, Amarah, Samawah, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Nukhayb areas and bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one female citizen, damaging oil pipelines and breaking windowpanes in homes. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

27. At 1030 hours on 16 June 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Salman and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.